

**Permit No. WA 000085-0**

Issue Date: November 1, 2001

Expiration Date: November 1, 2006

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
Olympia, Washington 98504

In compliance with the provisions of  
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington  
and  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act  
(The Clean Water Act)  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Simpson Tacoma Kraft Company  
801 Portland Avenue  
Tacoma, Washington 98401

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Plant Location

801 Portland Avenue  
Tacoma, Washington

Receiving Water

Inner Commencement Bay  
Water Quality Class B

Industry Type

Bleached and Unbleached  
Kraft Pulp and Paper Mill

Discharge Location

Latitude 47°, 16', 6" west  
Longitude 122°, 25', 55" north  
Waterbody ID#: WA-10-0020

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The above named corporation (Permittee) is authorized to discharge at the location described in accordance with the special and general conditions contained herein.

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Carol Kraege, P.E.  
Supervisor, Industrial Section  
Department of Ecology

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## SUMMARY OF SELECTED PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S1.B	Chlorophenolic Biocide Certification	1/permit cycle	Within 30 days of Permit Issuance Date (PID)
S1.C.	Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan	1/permit cycle	Within 1 year of PID
S1.C	Sediment Data Report	1/permit cycle	Within 12 months of Ecology approval of plan
S1.F	WET Characterization	2/permit cycle	As stated in S1.F
S1.G	Extended Delignification Study	1/permit cycle	Within 3 years of PID
S1.H	Priority Pollutant Scan	Annually	Within 6 months of PID
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	By 15 <sup>th</sup> day of following month
S3.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
S4.A	Treatment System O&M Manual	1/permit cycle	Within 6 months of PID
S4.B	Bypass Notification	As necessary	
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	1/permit cycle	180 days prior to permit expiration
S8.	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	180 days prior to permit expiration
S9.	Slimicide Report	Annually	By Feb. 1, 2002
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	180 days prior to permit expiration
G8	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G21	Notice of Planned Changes	As necessary	
G22.	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

### S1. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

#### A. General Limitations

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

#### B. Specific Limitations

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge at the permitted location subject to complying following limitations:

The Permittee shall certify to the Department that chlorophenolic-containing biocides are not used, within 30 days of permit issuance date.

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts.

#### S1.B.1. OUTFALL 001 Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutant Limitations:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Monthly Average<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
			<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Biological Oxygen Demand (5-day), lbs/day	8,502	16,305	7/week	24 hour composite, refrigerated
Total Suspended Solids, lbs/day	14,752	28,651	7/week	24 hour composite
AOX, lbs/day <sup>b/</sup>	512	782	7/week	24 hour composite
pH	5.0 to 9.0 <sup>c/</sup>		Continuous	Recording
Chemical Oxygen Demand, lbs/day	-	-	1/week	24 hour composite
Outfall 001 flow, MGD	-	-	Continuous	Recording
Temperature, °F	-	-	Continuous	Recording
Production, Ton/Day	-	-	Daily	<sup>d/</sup>

- a/ The monthly average is the average of daily values obtained over a month's time. The daily maximum is defined as the highest daily value for the same monthly period.
- b/ AOX is defined as adsorbable organic halides. Analysis shall be conducted in accordance with Method 1650: Adsorbable Organic Halides by Adsorption and Coulometric Titration, Revision B, October, 1993. The Permittee shall report date sampled, AOX concentration (ppm), effluent flow (MGD), AOX kg/day, and daily bleached pulp production (ADMT). To be considered in compliance if the monthly average and/or daily maximum mass limits are exceeded, but are under 1.246 lb/ton and 1.902 lb/ton respectively, based on the pulp fed to the bleach plant.
- c/ Indicates the range of permitted values. Excursions between 4.0 and 10.0 shall not be considered violations provided no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 30 minutes per month. Any excursions below 4.0 or above 10.0 shall be considered violations. The instantaneous maximum and minimum shall be reported monthly.
- d/ Average air dried tons (10% H<sub>2</sub>O) for Unbleached Kraft Pulp and Paper (Subcategory A) and for Market Bleached Kraft Pulp (Subcategory G) production; average tons measured at off the machine moisture for BCT Bleached Kraft (Subcategory H) production. Production shall be reported monthly for each Subcategory.

#### S1.B.2 Chlorinated Organics Requirements:

Table 1. The point of compliance for parameters in Table 1 is the Bleach Plant Effluent per 40 CFR Part 430 Subpart B. The sample type is a 24-hour composite.

CAS Number	POLLUTANT	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Monitoring Frequency
1198556	Tetrachlorocatechol	< 5.0 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
2539175	Tetrachloroguaiacol	< 5.0 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
2539266	Trichlorosyringol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
2668248	4,5,6-trichloroguaiacol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
32139723	3,4,6-trichlorocatechol	< 5.0 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
56961207	3,4,5-trichlorocatechol	< 5.0 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
57057837	3,4,5-trichloroguaiacol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
58902	2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
60712449	3,4,6-trichloroguaiacol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
87865	Pentachlorophenol	< 5.0 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
88062	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
95954	2,4,5-trichlorophenol	< 2.5 µg/L <sup>a/</sup>	-	Monthly
1746016	2,3,7,8-TCDD <sup>b/</sup>	< 10 pg/L	-	Monthly
51207319	2,3,7,8-TCDF <sup>b/</sup>	31.9 pg/L	-	Monthly
67663	Chloroform <sup>c/</sup>	5.7 lbs/day	3.4 lbs/day	Weekly <sup>d/</sup>

Table 2. Final Effluent and Sludge Chlorinated Organic Monitoring Requirements.

	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Frequency<sup>h/</sup></u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Mill Effluent:	TCDD <sup>b/</sup>	Quarterly	24-hr composite
	TCDF <sup>b/</sup>	Quarterly	24-hr composite
Sludge: <sup>e/,f/,g/</sup>	TCCD	Semi-Annually	grab
	TCDF	Semi-Annually	grab

a/ This concentration represents the minimum level (ML – as defined in 40 CFR 430.01(i)) for this pollutant. Analysis for the chlorinated phenolics must be conducted using EPA method 1653. An equivalent EPA-approved method can be substituted upon written authorization from Ecology. The Permittee must achieve a level less than or equal to that listed. For purposes of reporting, if a value is less than the minimum level, the Permittee shall report the actual value detected. If a value is less than the method detection level, the Permittee shall report less than the (<) numerical method detection level.

b/ TCDD is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and TCDF is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzofuran. Analysis including sample containers and QA/QC shall be conducted in accordance with Method 1613: Tetra- through Octa- Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotopic Dilution HRGC/HRMS, USEPA Office of Water, Engineering and Analysis Division, Revision A. The Permittee must achieve a minimum level of detection less than or equal to 10 pg/L.

c/ Analysis for chloroform shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Method 624 or equivalent. The Permittee shall report date sampled, chloroform concentration (ppm), bleach plant effluent flow (MGD), lbs/day chloroform, and daily bleached pulp production (ADT).

The twenty-four hour composite sampling for chloroform shall consist of a minimum of four (4) individual samples collected during a twenty-four hour period and quantitatively composited in the laboratory. The Permittee shall include a detailed description of the method used to composite the samples with the first report, and with subsequent reports where there is a modification of the compositing method. If an automated continuous or grab compositing device is used, the report shall include a description of the system and the name of the manufacturer.

Permittee considered in compliance if the monthly average and/or daily maximum mass limits are exceeded, but are under 0.00828 lb/ton and 0.01384 lb/ton respectively, based on the pulp fed to the bleach plant.

d/ Upon satisfactory demonstration of compliance with the chloroform standard, and upon certification of 100% ClO<sub>2</sub> substitution for Cl<sub>2</sub> in the bleaching process, chloroform testing frequency shall be reduced as provided for by EPA regulation or guidance. The chloroform testing frequency shall be revised per the new regulatory or guidance schedule or decreased to annually after certification of 100% ClO<sub>2</sub> substitution.

- e/ Sludge is defined as combined primary and secondary treatment and OCC sludge leaving the de-watering presses.
- f/ Analysis of sludge samples and QA/QC, shall be conducted in accordance with, Method 8290, Polychlorinated Dibenzodioxins (PCDDs) and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs) by High-Resolution Gas Chromatography/High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS), SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, USEPA, Office of Solid Waste, September, 1994.
- g/ Effluent samples shall be taken at the same time as the sludge samples. Sampling for TCDD and TCDF shall also coincide with that for AOX.

#### C. Sediment Evaluation

The permittee shall submit to the Department for review and approval a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan for baseline sediment monitoring within one year after permit issuance. The purpose of the plan is to characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's discharge locations.

Following Department approval of the Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan, sediments will be collected and analyzed. The Permittee shall submit to the Department a Sediment Data Report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis within 12 months after Department approval of sediment sampling and analysis plan.

##### Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan

The permittee shall submit a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan following the guidance provided in the Sediment Source Control Standards User Manual, Appendix B: Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan Appendix (Ecology, 1995).

##### Sediment Data Report

The permittee shall submit a Sediment Data Report conforming with the approved Sampling and Analysis Plan and the guidance provided in the Sediment Source Control Standards User Manual, Appendix B: Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan Appendix (Ecology, 1995).

#### D. Mixing Zone Descriptions

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones are defined as follows:

The chronic dilution zone shall not extend in any direction from the boundaries of the diffuser portion of the outfall for more than 257 feet.

The zone where acute water quality standards may be exceeded shall not be greater than 26 feet spatially in any direction from the boundaries of the diffuser portion of the outfall.



The edge of this zone shall be referred to as the acute criteria compliance boundary. A Dilution Ratio Study conducted in accordance with WAC 173-201A-100 determined dilution values as 26 to 1 (3.7% effluent) for the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC), and 86 to 1 (1.1% effluent) for the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).

E. Stormwater

The Permittee shall collect surface stormwater from within the mill boundaries for treatment in its wastewater treatment system. The Permittee is also authorized to receive stormwater from the adjacent Simpson Commencement Bay Mill Company log yard for treatment in the Permittee's secondary clarifiers and to discharge treated stormwater as part of Permittee's effluent.

F. WET Characterization

1. Acute Toxicity:

a. Testing Requirements

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. The two species listed below shall be used on each sample and the results submitted to the Department as a part of the permit renewal application process. The Permittee shall conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of five concentrations of effluent and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates and an NOEC. The percent survival in 100% effluent shall also be reported.

Acute toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following species and protocols:

- 1) Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96 hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F)
- 2) Rainbow trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (96 hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F).

b. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.

2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
  3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.
  4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
  5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
  6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
  7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.
  8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29% as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.
2. Chronic Toxicity:
- a. Testing Requirements

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. All of the chronic toxicity tests listed below shall be conducted on each sample. The results of this chronic toxicity testing shall be submitted to the Department as a part of the permit renewal application process.

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate

point estimates and an NOEC. This series of dilutions shall include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). The ACEC equals 3.7% effluent. The Permittee shall compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

Chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Saltwater Chronic Toxicity Test Species		Method
Topsmelt or Siverside minnow	<i>Atherinops affinis</i> or <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136 or EPA/600/4-91/003
Pacific oyster/ Mussel	<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> / <i>Mytilus sp.</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136
Sea urchin/ Sand dollar	<i>Strongylocentrotus</i> <i>purpuratus</i> / <i>Dendraster</i> <i>excentricus</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136

The Permittee shall use the West Coast fish (topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*) for toxicity testing unless the lab cannot obtain a sufficient quantity of a West Coast species in good condition in which case the East Coast fish (siverside minnow, *Menidia beryllina*) may be substituted.

The Pacific oyster and mussel tests shall be run in accordance with EPA/600/R-95/136 and the bivalve development test conditions in the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof. The laboratory shall use whichever one of the two species that will give the most valid result in each particular test.

The sea urchin and sand dollar (echinoderm) test shall be run in accordance with EPA/600/R-95/136 and the echinoderm fertilization test conditions in the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof. The laboratory shall use whichever one of the two species that will give a valid result in each particular test.

b. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* in regards to format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods. If the lab provides the toxicity test data on floppy disk for electronic entry into the Department's database, then the Permittee shall send the disk to the Department along with the test report, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results.
2. Testing shall be conducted on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Samples taken for toxicity testing shall be cooled to 4 degrees Celsius while being collected and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. All samples and test solutions for toxicity testing shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria* or most recent version thereof.
4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A. and the Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Department, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC and the CCEC. The ACEC and CCEC may either substitute for the effluent concentration that is closest to it in the dilution series or be an extra effluent concentration.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39% as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

G. Extended Delignification Study

Within 36 months of permit issuance, Simpson Tacoma Kraft shall submit to the department, a comprehensive analysis of adding extended delignification to the elemental chlorine free (ECF) bleaching process. The extended delignification process used for this analysis shall be in the context of converting to totally chlorine free (TCF) bleaching at a future time. This analysis shall include a complete technology conversion description, itemized cost analysis, and an evaluation of the AOX reduction that would be achieved. The analysis shall specify the capital cost to convert, and the cost per mass of AOX removed, resulting from the conversion.

#### H. Priority Pollutant Scan

The Permittee shall analyze final mill effluent annually for the priority pollutants identified in EPA Form 3510-2C part C. Analysis shall be done in accordance with general QA/QC provisions set forth throughout this permit. The first analysis results shall be reported within 6 months of permit issuance and annually thereafter.

#### I. Temperature Criteria

The receiving water quality immediately outside of the Permittee's mixing zone, as described in S1. D. above, shall not exceed the following temperature criteria:

Temperatures shall not exceed 19.0 degrees Celsius. Temperature increases shall not, at any time exceed 16 times  $1/T$ . Where "T" equals the background water temperature in degrees Celsius.

When natural conditions exceed 19.0 degrees Celsius, no temperature increase will be allowed which will raise the receiving water temperature by greater than 0.3 degrees Celsius.

### S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Monitoring Schedule – Addressed in Condition S1.A.

#### B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 or to the latest

revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department of Ecology (Department).

C. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records shall be maintained for at least three years.

The Permittee determines final effluent flow by summing daily meter readings for fresh water intake to the mill, sea water supplied for UNOX system cooling, and sea water used for other process cooling. This technique has been verified to have an accuracy of better than +/- 10% by an engineering evaluation of the mill's overall water balance and by periodic effluent flow studies using sophisticated dye tracer technology.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by the Department shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 WAC. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. The Department exempts crops, soils, and hazardous waste data from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media.

**S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to the Department shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted monthly. Monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period shall be summarized, reported, and submitted on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by the Department. DMR forms shall be received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring

period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. Priority pollutant analysis data shall be submitted no later than forty-five (45) days following the monitoring period. The report(s) shall be sent to the Department of Ecology, Industrial Section, P.O. Box 47706 Olympia, Washington 98504-7706.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters shall include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL) or minimum level, reporting units, and concentration detected.

Discharge Monitoring Report forms must be submitted monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with a notation that no discharge occurred entered in place of the monitoring results.

The Permittee shall submit a quarterly report of all dioxin/furan monitoring results required by the Permit. If a result is less than the 10 ppq minimum level, the Permittee shall report the actual value detected. If the result is less than the method detection level, the Permittee shall report "less than (the numerical value of the method detection level)".

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) the individual who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S1. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR. This requirement shall not apply to samples taken at locations

different than the specified monitoring locations or samples taken and/or tested by different analytical techniques.

E. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit due to any cause, the Permittee shall:

1. Immediately take reasonable action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, minimize any adverse impact to waters of the state, and correct the problem. If applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance as soon as practicable and submit the results to the Department within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.
2. Immediately notify the Department of the failure to comply and any corrective actions taken.
3. Submit a detailed written report to the Department within thirty (30) days (five [5] days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by the Department. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or any resulting liability for failure to comply.

**S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)**

A. Treatment System Operating Plan

Wastewater treatment systems shall be operated according to procedures and criteria described in an operating plan. This plan shall be prepared/updated and submitted for Department review and approval within 180 days of the date of the issuance date of this permit. This plan shall be updated to include requirements for any major modifications of the treatment system. The plan shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

A baseline operating condition which describes the operating parameters and procedures used to meet the effluent limitations of permit condition S1 at the production levels used in developing these limitations. In the event of production levels below the baseline levels used to establish these limitations, the plan shall describe the operating procedures and conditions needed to maintain design treatment efficiency. The Permittee shall operate the treatment system to meet its design efficiency at lower production levels.



A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities at the permitted facilities which would affect the volume or character of the wastes discharged; a list including quantities and chemical compositions of any maintenance-related substances (such as cleaners, degreasers, solvents, etc.) that will be discharged, and a plan for monitoring and treating/controlling the discharge of maintenance-related materials.

B. Bypass Procedures

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) is applicable.

1. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to exceed Permit Limits or Conditions.

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by the Department prior to the bypass. The Permittee shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
  - b. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
  - c. The Department is notified of the bypass within 5 days, as required in condition S3E of this permit.
3. Bypass which is Anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit.

The Permittee shall notify the Department at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice shall contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above shall be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and shall be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

The Department will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

- a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
- b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, the Department will approve or deny the request. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass may be by administrative order issued by the Department under RCW 90.48.120.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

D. Tank and Process Vessel Maintenance

"The Permittee is authorized to discharge tank and vessel residuals to the process sewers and waste treatment system for the purposes of maintaining process equipment and making product grade changes as long as the discharge limits for the facility in S1.B1 or S1.B2, whichever applies, are not exceeded. Tank or vessel contents shall be minimized to the extent practicable prior to any such discharge."

## **S5. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

### **A. Solid Waste Handling**

The Permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

### **B. Leachate**

The Permittee shall not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC.

The Permittee shall apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

### **C. Solid Waste Control Plan**

The Permittee has submitted a solid waste control plan which has been approved by the Department. This plan includes all solid wastes with the exception of those solid wastes regulated by Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste Regulations). The plan includes at a minimum a description, source, generation rate, and disposal methods of these solid wastes. The Permittee shall comply with the plan and any modifications thereof as approved by the Department. The Permittee shall submit an update of the plan with the application for permit renewal 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

## **S6. NON-ROUTINE DISCHARGES**

- A. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee may discharge non-routine wastewater on a case-by-case basis if approved by the Department. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee shall contact the Department and at a minimum provide the following information:
1. The nature of the activity that is generating the discharge.
  2. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water.
  3. The total volume of water expected to be discharged.

4. The results of the chemical analysis of the water. The water shall be analyzed for all constituents required by the Department for the particular discharge. The analysis may include hardness, any metals that are limited by water quality standards, and any other parameter deemed necessary by the Department. All discharges must comply with the effluent limitations as established in Condition S1. of this permit, water quality standards, sediment management standards, and any other limitations imposed by the Department.
5. The date of proposed discharge and the rate at which the water will be discharged, in gallons per minute. The discharge rate shall be limited to that which will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.
6. If the proposed discharge is to a municipal storm drain and is approved by the Department, the Permittee shall notify the municipality of the discharge.

B. The discharge cannot proceed until the Department has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order.

## **S7. SPILL PLAN**

The Permittee shall annually review, and update as necessary, the existing Spill Control Plan, subject to Department approval, for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned discharges of: 1) oil and petroleum products, 2) materials, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, are designated Dangerous (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070, or 3) other materials which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters. The plan and any supplements shall be followed throughout the term of the permit. An updated Spill Control Plan shall be submitted for Department review and approval within six months of issue date of this permit.

The updated spill control plan shall include the following:

A description of the reporting system which will be used to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.

A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.

A list of all oil and chemicals used, processed, or stored at the facility which may be spilled into state waters.

For the purpose of meeting this requirement, plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, and contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC may be submitted.

## **S8. OUTFALL EVALUATION**

The Permittee shall inspect the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function once during the Permit term. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, it shall be included in the report. The inspection report shall be submitted to the Department at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date.

## **S9. SLIME CONTROL REPORTING**

In-plant slime control methods and materials shall be reported annually. The report shall be submitted within 30 days of the following year and give the description, amount, and periods of application of each slimicide used. Any deviation from these techniques shall be reported as soon as practicable.

## **S10. SPENT PULPING LIQUOR BMP**

The Department has determined that the Permittee is subject to the Best Management Practice (BMP) requirements for spent pulping, liquor, soap, and turpentine as defined in 40 CFR Part 430.03. This requires the Permittee to develop and implement a plan to prevent spills and leaks of spent pulping liquors, turpentine, and soap which may reach the waste water treatment system and adversely impact the system's performance. The plan is to focus on prevention measures as a first priority to insure to the extent possible that leaks or spills do not occur. In the event that a significant leak or spill does occur, the plan will provide, where necessary, for containment and diversions of the regulated substance to protect the integrity of the wastewater treatment system. The permittee shall certify to the Department within 3 months of the effective date of the permit that the required plan and implementation of such have been completed.

## **S11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS**

The Upset provisions listed in 40 CFR Section 122.41(n) shall apply to activities performed pursuant to this Permit.

The conditions in this permit shall continue in force beyond the expiration date and until the effective date of a new permit if the Permittee submits a timely application for renewal and meets the other conditions outlined in 40 CFR 122.6 and WAC 173-220-180 (5).

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

- A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president (mill manager) of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department.
  - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, pulping superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

## **G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY**

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. To have access to and copy - at reasonable times and at reasonable cost - any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect - at reasonable times - any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor - at reasonable times - any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

## **G3. PERMIT ACTIONS**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon the Department's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
  - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
  - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
  - 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
  - 4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination [40 CFR part 122.64(a)(3)].
  - 5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit [40 CFR part 122.64(a)(4)].
  - 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
  - 7. Failure or refusal of the permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the permittee requests or agrees:
1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
  2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
  3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
  4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
  5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR part 122.62.
  6. The Department has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
  7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. Cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7, of this section, and the Department determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
  2. The Department has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

#### **G4. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION**

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports whenever a material change to the facility or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least sixty (60) days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.



## **G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED**

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Department for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications shall be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

## **G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

## **G7. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

The Permittee shall apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit.

## **G8. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT**

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Department.

### **A. Transfers by Modification**

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

### **B. Automatic Transfers**

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies the Department at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. The Department does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under the subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the

written agreement.

#### **G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

#### **G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES**

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

#### **G11. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

The Permittee shall submit to the Department, within a reasonable time, all information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also submit to the Department upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

#### **G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR**

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

#### **G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING**

The Department may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

#### **G14. PAYMENT OF FEES**

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by the Department.

#### **G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS**

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

#### **G16. UPSET**

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S3.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S6 of this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

#### **G17. PROPERTY RIGHTS**

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

#### **G18. DUTY TO COMPLY**

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

#### **G19. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

## **G20. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

## **G21. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES**

The Permittee shall, as soon as possible, give notice to the Department of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: 1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); 2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or 3) a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

## **G22. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee shall give advance notice to the Department by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by the Department.

## **G23. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION**

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

## **G24. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGERS**

The Permittee must notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- A. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l).
  2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.
  3. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
  4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- B. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500µg/L).
  2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
  3. Ten (10 ) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
  4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).